

PERSONALITY AS ATTRACTIVE AS HIS WILL WAS UNBENDING.

In Private Life, Leo XIII Was Simple, Affectionate, Lovable and Witty. While in the Ceremonies of the Church He Was Grave, Austere and Majestic—As With Pius IX, the Pontiff Created for Him a Second Nature.

OUTLINE OF THE LIFE OF LEO XIII.

- 1810—Born March 2, in Carpineto, Italy.
- 1834—Entered college at Rome.
- 1837—Entered College of Noble Ecclesiastics.
- 1847—Appointed one of the Chaplains to Pope Gregory, March 18.
- 1857—Ordained a priest December 22, in Rome.
- 1858—Made Governor of the Province of Benevento.
- 1859—Made Governor of Perugia.
- 1862—Sent to Brussels to act as Nuncio to Belgium.
- 1864—Created Archbishop of Palermo in Partibus Indellum.
- 1866—Made Archbishop of Perugia in January, by Gregory XVI.
- 1867—Created Cardinal, December 18.
- 1877—Became High Chamberlain of the Roman Church July 18.
- 1878—Elected Pope as Leo XIII, February 18, at the age of 68.
- 1878—Celebrated golden jubilee as priest, in December.
- 1888—Issued his famous encyclical on the Panellite plan of campaign.
- 1889—Appointed Mgr. Satolli Apostolic Delegate to America.
- 1895—Issued encyclical to the American Church.
- 1898—Issued his encyclical condemning Americanism as set forth in "The Life of Father Hooker."

Pope Leo XIII entered his pontificate in the sixty-eighth year of his age, a long-lived prelate, whose strength of character, energy, judgment, piety, virtues and services are matters of record. He united in admirably proportioned degrees the apostolic mildness with the administrative rigor; he made himself at the same time loved and feared.

Personally he was a man of stately bearing. His voice was sonorous and brilliant when he preached, and slightly nasal in familiar conversation. In private life he was simple, affectionate, lovable and witty. In the ceremonies of the church, under the purple, he was grave, austere and majestic. One would say that he was given to pain, but that was not true. The pose with him was natural; he did not seek it; it sought him. It was the same with Pius IX. The pontificate creates a second nature.

A photograph of Cardinal Pecci, taken in 1870, when he attended the Ecumenical Council, gives one an admirable idea of the personal presence of the Pope. With it appear also the likenesses of all the other Cardinals, and it is no exaggeration to say that Pecci's head is by far the most impressive in this gallery. There are sterner heads, heads more severely intellectual, or austere grandeur, or cast perhaps in finer diplomatic mold; but for supreme keenness and benevolence and a certain beatitude, gentle grace, no face in the galaxy of Cardinals can approach it.

Like that of Pius IX, it was a countenance that won at once and immediately the way to the scrutinizer's heart. At the same time it was stronger in its intellectual quality than was that of Pius IX, and it was particularly conspicuous in the manifestation of sound sense and clear judgment.

TALL AND SPARE IN BUILD, YET OF STRONG PHYSIQUE.

Leo XIII was a tall man, rather spare in build, but nevertheless of strong, wiry physique. His presence was most commanding. His head was very large and thoroughly Italian. It differed from the good-natured roundness of Pius IX's by its great length and the sharper outlines which it reached toward the chin. The forehead was massive, high and rather straight, and was especially striking from its great width, indicative of intellectual strength. The hair, which was dark and wavy, and of perfect arch, and the eyes were singularly mild and soft and, at the same time, penetrating and searching. The large, well-defined nose was characteristic of firmness and will-power, decidedly Roman in shape, but with wide nostrils that were credited by physiognomists with bold, lionine qualities.

His handwriting is peculiar enough to excite interest even if it were not that of the Pope. It is exceedingly small and of very careful, laborious construction, as if each of the infinitesimal characters were formed with the most painstaking care. In its airy delicacy it resembles a lady's hand, but the mosaic elaboration of every stroke has something highly scholastic about it. Under his diminutive signature the Pope leaves half an inch of vacant space and then completes it by five thin, growing successively smaller and smaller.

Pope Leo XIII had a marvelous memory, which he retained up to the last. Speaking of him in December, 1898, Archbishop Storck, who frequently attended on him, said:

"He recollects many of the people he receives after intervals of as long as 50 years. Many years ago, when Lord Palmerston was Premier, his Holiness visited England and was presented to the Queen and Prince Consort. Of that visit he still remembers the small details, and only a short time ago, when Sir James Graham, who was one of the Ministers of the period, and spoke of the part he took in a controversy respecting posts and telegraphs." Again, when a Miss O'Connell was presented to the Pope a short time ago, his Holiness asked whether she was a relative of the distinguished parliamentarian of that name, and, on learning that she was his niece, he said, "I well recollect hearing your uncle speak in the House of Commons."

POET AND STATESMAN REMAINED TO THE LAST.

A poet as well as a statesman and pontiff, Leo remained to the very end of his life the fact that the poem on the Twentieth Century by him was published as late as the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pontificate. In it he wrote all his old vigor and grace of diction. A remarkable achievement it was for a man of his years, and for it he won high praise from competent critics throughout the civilized world.

Of him, indeed, it may be said that whatever he did was well done. There have been many pontiffs, but not many who have done greater deeds or endeared themselves more to all Christendom than Leo XIII. A conservative in many respects, he was at the same time a true child of the century, and hence he could not be blind to the march of events. He saw the meaning of modern progress and he recognized the potency of modern ideas. A man of narrow mind might have come forth as a champion against them, but not such a man was Leo. Intolerance formed no part of his creed; class prejudice found no favor in his eyes. In his masterly encyclicals he spoke authoritatively and most wisely, not always on purely ecclesiastical subjects, but very often also on subjects which are of world-wide secular interest. Thus he was more than an ecclesiastic; he was also a great statesman. Who ever privileged to know him have spoken in the highest terms. That he was very charitable and kindly is known to all. In a word, he bore himself nobly in his high office, and now that he has gone to his reward all who have watched his life will link and loyal will admit that he was a true and eminently sagacious shepherd of the people.

WORLD SENT HIM PRESENTS AT HIS JUBILEE IN 1878.

The Pope's jubilee was celebrated

splendid style in December, 1877, in commemoration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the priesthood. He received on this occasion many handsome gifts. The Sultan sent an antique pastoral ring set with precious stones and valued at \$50,000. The Queen Regent of Spain sent a ring, one sapphire of which was valued at \$15,000. The Emperor of Germany sent a miter worked in gold and encrusted with rubies, emeralds, sapphires and brilliants, costing 30,000 francs, and the Empress accompanied this with a set of mass vestments valued at 20,000 francs. The Empress of Austria sent a gold tiara valued at 10,000 francs.

The Emperor of Austria joined with the ladies of Vienna in sending a pectoral cross costing 100,000 francs. China sent a high personage with rich presents, including a large contribution from the Empress Regent. The clergy and laity of the archdiocese of Paris subscribed 150,000 francs for a tiara. It is made on a foundation of silver cloth, encrusted in fine pearls. The triple crown is of gold, studded with 600 diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires. A large diamond cape the cross on top. The Syrian Catholics sent a cross and chain costing 7,000 rupees. Princess Clotilde Bonaparte, sister of King Humbert, made a magnificent cope of white satin, embroidered with flowers. The ladies of Seville, Spain, sent a clasp of gold, set with 500 precious stones, mostly diamonds and emeralds. Gounod wrote a composition for the festivities, entitled "Leone XIII."

EARLY GAINED CONFIDENCE OF WORLD'S GOVERNMENTS BY ENLIGHTENED POLICY.

The late Pope's first acts after his elevation to the papacy produced a favorable impression, because they denoted an enlightened mind and a character at once firm and moderate. He found religious matters compromised and gravely troubled in various parts of the globe. He was anxious to restore the peace of the church, and in his election, in notifying his advent to the throne to the Cabinets of Russia, Germany, Switzerland and Brazil, he took the initiative in favor of conciliation, and formally expressed a desire to smooth the difficulties which disturbed the peace religious. In several Oriental communities, Armenia, Malabar—Pope Leo IX thought it his duty to modify the discipline which had been observed from the earliest days of Christianity in the very day of the election of Bishops and Patriarchs. The Grand Council of Lateran, under Innocent III, had confirmed this ancient discipline, and the Oriental patriarchs (Jura patriarchum). The bull of Pius IX served as a pretext for the fermenting of dissensions which were ultimately leading to a deplorable schism. Leo XIII speedily took measures to re-establish peace among the Oriental communities.

He took the Italian Government the attitude of Leo XIII was full of reserve and dignity. He was anxious to settle the conflict concerning the taking possession of the papal States by the Government. Leo XIII prudently pointed out the urgent necessity of ending this dispute. On the other hand, he abstained from all puerile provocation and took no heed of interested representations, addresses, speeches filled with political allusions, or letters written by one of a much later date, the contents of which will not be made known for some time. It is known, however, that the distribution of the Pope's collection of letters, which are of fabulous wealth, engaged a great deal of his attention during the past few years.

GAINED FOR HIMSELF THE TITLE OF PRINCE OF PEACE.

Leo XIII gained for the Catholic Church a proud position in the world, not only as prince of peace, but as a man of peace. Europe acknowledged that for many decades no such far-seeing head as Leo XIII had won the triple crown, and that excepting the Pope, no other man in Europe had shown such skill in the most delicate diplomatic negotiations as the late Pope. See all that he has done. His successes in his negotiations with Germany, his peace with the United States, his peace with Spain, and the remarkable foresight shown in his dealings with Spain, and in putting the Holy See into friendly relations with republican France, showed his skill as a statesman. He was called upon to settle the most difficult problems. Under his guidance the bitterest of the political contests, and the result was soon apparent. When an important municipal election took place some years ago in Rome, and twenty-four seats in the Municipal Council had to be allotted for it, it was found that of every class the candidates of the Vatican had been victorious, and that not a single Liberal or Radical had been elected.

This result was all the more significant, inasmuch as the latter had adopted the words "Roma Intangibile" (no surrender of Rome to the Pope) as their cry. Similar municipal elections followed shortly afterwards at Naples, Salerno, Milan, Genoa and Venice, with the same results—a victory all along the line for the Vatican nominees.

Having thus at the most propitious moment laid the foundation of a powerful clerical party in parliamentary and municipal elections, it became necessary to provide them with a programme and to furnish them with a policy. With this object in view the Pope, in his allocution to the assembled

St. Paul, July 20.—Upon the receipt of the news of the death of the Pope, Archbishop Ireland paid the following tribute to the dead prelate:

"In Leo a truly great and good man passes from earth. The extraordinary, the unparalleled interest with which the world has been

PORTRAIT OF POPE LEO IN HIS GOLD ROBES TAKEN AT THE TIME OF HIS DIAMOND JUBILEE.



POPE ON HIS THRONE IN GALA ROBES.

POPE'S READY MONEY PLACED AT \$20,000,000; TEXT OF AN OLD WILL.

Pope Leo XIII made a will as long ago as 1877. The text of the document reads: "I leave my soul in the hands of God and of the blessed Mary. I institute as the heirs of my property, my dear brothers, Charles and John Baptist, in equal shares, enjoining upon them to have fifty masses said for the benefit of my soul each year for a period of five years, after which time they will be relieved of this duty, although I will myself to their love and charity to help my soul still further. I also impose upon them the duty of distributing 20,000 francs in the collection of thirty francs each, my native town. I bequeath to my uncle Anthony as a token of my respect and affection the porcelain service which His Holiness, Cardinal Ruffini, presented to me. This will was made when the Pope was only 37 years old and at a time when his health was so poor that he did not expect to survive many months. Yet he outlived every man of his time, every associate of his youth, every Cardinal that belonged to the Sacred College, when he was elevated to it. This will, of course, has been superseded by one of a much later date, the contents of which will not be made known for some time. It is known, however, that the distribution of the Pope's collection of letters, which are of fabulous wealth, engaged a great deal of his attention during the past few years.

One of the most notable treasures, curiously enough, came to him from the hands of one of the most stubborn Protestants since Luther—Ex-President Kruger. It came out of the Kimberley mines and is valued at \$50,000. In the collection are thirty francs set in diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls and upwards of a hundred rings, one of the most magnificent being a present from the Sultan. This contains a marvelously beautiful blue diamond, which is valued at nearly \$50,000. Of gold crosses, the collection contains 315, set with all kinds of precious stones. The number of chalices and vessels used in the ceremonies of the church exceeds 2,000 and they are all more or less richly encrusted with jewels of every existing variety.

The tiara actually worn by the Pope, splendid as it is, is far from being the equal of a dozen others which have been worn at the Vatican since the days of Boniface VIII, each of which eclipsed its predecessor in cost and beauty.

These are a treasury for the Roman Court in times of adversity, and were so freely drawn upon that in the evil days of Pius VII but a single gem remained. At the beginning of the last century the tiara was of pasteboard, its ornaments, except this solitary jewel, being of paste and colored glass. After the Concordat in 1801 Napoleon gave the Holy Father the diadem which is still worn and still glitters with all its genuine decorations. It is valued at about \$50,000, and during the revolution of 1870 was hidden, being entrusted, it is said, to the care of a Hebrew banker, who restored it when the troubled times were over as safely as Rothschild returned the horde of the German elector confined to his care in a time of similar political agitation.

In addition to his jewels the Pontiff had other large possessions. The amount of his ready money is estimated at \$2,000,000, the bulk of it deposited in the Bank of England and the residue in various state banks. He always was a good business man and a successful financier and his death leaves the Holy See not only free from debt, but with an annual income considerably in excess of its expenditures.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S TRIBUTE TO POPE LEO.

St. Paul, July 20.—Upon the receipt of the news of the death of the Pope, Archbishop Ireland paid the following tribute to the dead prelate:

Cardinals, for the first time gave public utterance to his earnest desire for a reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

Leo's clear vision of things far away in time as well as in space had endeared America to him. No other statesman in Europe but Leo understood America. Its possibilities and the meaning of its institutions. Nothing in the circumstances connected with the illness and death of Leo does so much honor to him and so much honor to our common human nature as the sincere and outspoken interest taken in him by the non-Catholic world, and especially in the United States.

"In America the Associated Press daily messages and repeatedly wrote of Leo in friendliest language. In numerous Protestant churches kindled mention was made of Leo from the pulpit and prayers for him went up from the lips of ministers and of congregations. Leo in his last moments was deeply touched on hearing of this attitude of the world toward him. The world is today the better for the sweet kindness bequeathed to it by Leo."

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE CALLS FOR PUBLIC PRAYERS IN EVERY CATHOLIC PARISH.

Washington, July 20.—The first definite announcement of the death of Pope Leo XIII. came to his immediate representative in Washington, Apostolic Delegate Falconio, was conveyed to him at a quarter of 1 o'clock to-day by means of an Associated Press bulletin. Four hours later the official confirmation came.

The afternoon the delegation was visited by many of the Catholic clergy anxious to know if the newspaper announcements were true, and if so to leave their expressions of sympathy and condolence. Among the callers also were representatives of the German and Russian embassies, both of whom called in state to express their sympathies, also those of their respective nations.

The official announcement of the Pope's death was carried to the legation at 4:45 o'clock by a messenger from the Postal Telegraph Company. It was written in Italian and as translated by Doctor Rooker read as follows:

"Rome, July 20, 1903.—Mr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate, Washington, D. C.: With deepest sorrow I announce to you the death of the Holy Father, which occurred this afternoon at 4 o'clock. His Holiness died surrounded by the Sacred College."

(Signed) "M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA."

To this message Archbishop Falconio made immediate response, as follows:

"Washington, July 20, 1903.—Cardinal Rampolla, Rome: With deepest sorrow I express to your Excellence the universal grief for the irreparable loss sustained in the death of the glorious pontiff."

(Signed) "FALCONIO."

Mgr. Falconio also gave out the following address to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church, of whom there are ninety in America:

and justice. With Leo there dies the admirer and lover of America.

"I said to a Bishop from America one day: 'Oh! America, it is the future.'"

Leo's clear vision of things far away in time as well as in space had endeared America to him. No other statesman in Europe but Leo understood America. Its possibilities and the meaning of its institutions. Nothing in the circumstances connected with the illness and death of Leo does so much honor to him and so much honor to our common human nature as the sincere and outspoken interest taken in him by the non-Catholic world, and especially in the United States.

"In America the Associated Press daily messages and repeatedly wrote of Leo in friendliest language. In numerous Protestant churches kindled mention was made of Leo from the pulpit and prayers for him went up from the lips of ministers and of congregations."

Leo in his last moments was deeply touched on hearing of this attitude of the world toward him. The world is today the better for the sweet kindness bequeathed to it by Leo."

WESTERN WATCHMAN'S EDITOR LAUDS POPE LEO'S CAREER.

BY FATHER PHELAS.

The Nineteenth Century produced so many great men. They are all dead now. Leo was last, and, in many respects, the greatest. Gorkhakov, Bismarck, Disraeli, Gladstone, Leo XIII are gone.

If the world were Catholic to-day, as in the days of Leo I, or even Leo X, this would be called the death of Leo XIII. Leo was in fact, as well as in sympathy, on his time as few Popes and fewer laymen have done.

At a time when the world seemed to be governed by iron men, Leo thrilled the public mind with the grandeur and freshness of his utterances. It has been said that Rome is the senescence of the world. All its thoughts and aspirations have their origin there, all are reflected from that center. During the last quarter of a century not only was Rome the senescence of the world, but the Pope himself was said to have been the world's thinking.

Leo had had all mankind at his knee for twenty-five years, and has left a world of faithful men, a world that will never be forgotten. The secret of his power and his mastery has been his wide knowledge of the world and his absolute devotion to the cause of his high office.

His life has been a luminous example of the absolute devotion to the highest ideals that man has ever proposed himself. He was, in fact, as well as in sympathy, the father of Christendom, while he spoke and acted as the viceregent of Christ.

His pontificate has been a blessing to the church and to the world. Twenty-five years ago, an Italian seer, he came to be one of the great powers of the world. For nearly a generation his word of Leo has awed cabinets and states, and at his prayer every crowned head in the world has bowed.

Such men are lent to the world for a time. Lying, they accomplish an allotted deed. They take their place among the fixed luminaries of the world, and shine for all time.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES POPE'S DEATH FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—For the first time in the history of the United States a departure was marked to-day from our traditional treatment of the Vatican. An official recognition was given officially, in honor of the high esteem in which this Government held the departed Pontiff, Leo XIII. It is not taken necessarily to mean the establishment of a precedent.

ST. LOUIS VISITORS TO THE VATICAN WERE BLESSED BY THE LATE POPE.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Rice and Mrs. Eugenia Rice, of No. 264 Garfield avenue, had an audience with Pope Leo in August, 1894, on the occasion of the first American pilgrimage to Rome.

Since 1894 there have been American pilgrimages to Rome every year.

"My wife and daughter and myself were in a party of 100 Americans that went to Rome in 1894, being the only St. Louisans in the party," said Mr. Rice, yesterday, to the Republic. "To gain admittance to the private chapel of the Pope it was necessary for us to get tickets from a Cardinal. I remember that the Cardinal would give out but 100 tickets at a time, as the holy father was too old to receive a larger delegation. Some who were not fortunate enough to secure tickets offered to members of our party as high as \$25 for a ticket."

"We entered the private chapel of the Vatican and there the holy father celebrated low mass. I observed him closely while he celebrated the mass and I was impressed with his vigor. He spoke in a voice loud enough for us to hear."

"I noticed, however, that sometimes when he extended his palms his hands trembled. While the holy father was celebrating mass four Papal Guards stood near the altar and presented swords at the elevation of the host."

"After the Pope had celebrated mass a second low mass was celebrated by one who, I think, was a Cardinal. During the celebration of the second mass, which consumed about thirty minutes, the holy father knelt. Some of our party became tired kneeling and sat down part of the time, but the Pope knelt throughout the mass. There are no kneeling benches in the private chapel and the worshiper is compelled to kneel on the marble floor."

"When the second mass was completed an armchair was placed before the altar, and in this chair the holy father sat. Each of the 100 people in our party then went to the Pope and kissed the fisherman's ring on his finger. Each was allowed to say a few words to him."

"The holy father could understand Latin, French or Italian, and if any one spoke in English the words were interpreted to him by a priest. I understand Latin thoroughly and in that language I addressed the holy father. At that time I was organist at Knickerbocker and was teaching the Gregorian chant to the students of that institution. I told the Pope what I was doing and asked his blessing on my work, which he gave."

"After all the party had kissed the fisherman's ring the holy father made an address in Latin, which was interpreted by a priest. In this address, the Pope said that he was very fond of America and of American Catholics, and that he hoped there would be another and a larger pilgrimage of Americans the next year. He also rejoiced in the freedom of the church in the United States from governmental interference."

"The entire ceremony, including the two masses and the audiences with the Pope, lasted about two hours."

"I went to Rome last year in company with the Reverend F. V. Nugent, president of Kenrick Seminary; the Reverend W. J. Barnwell, president of St. Mary's Seminary at Perryville, Mo., and the late Reverend D. W. Kenrick, then superior at St. Vincent's Church."

"Through a misunderstanding I failed to have an audience with the Pope last year. The Bishop who gave out tickets for the audience gave three to the priests I have named, but overlooked me, and a Spanish priest."

"After one of the priests entered the chapel where the holy father was, he told him that there were two men outside who did not have tickets. The Pope told him that we could come in anyway."

"But before word to that effect reached me, I had gone to St. Mary Major Church, where solemn high mass was celebrated, the day being the feast of the Blessed Virgin."

greater, and consequently still more keenly felt. In Leo XIII, besides the scholar, the statesman, the philanthropist, we have lost our spiritual father, the supreme pastor of our church; him who during his long pontificate has watched with incessant solicitude for our spiritual welfare, and has spared no labor to proclaim further and wiser the kingdom of his divine Master. His reign recalls to our minds the brightest days of the papacy. His noble figure has earned one of the most glorious places in history."

"While we bow reverently before the remains of our august Pontiff and deplore the great loss which his death has caused to the church, let public and private prayers be raised to heaven in every diocese and in every parish for the eternal repose of that noble soul. As to the public prayers, your lordship may prescribe such suffrages as your piety may inspire. With sentiments of highest esteem and profound respect, I beg leave to remain, your devoted servant in Christ."

D. FALCONIO.

"Archbishop of Larissa."

M. Falconio requested that this address to the Bishops be accepted as his statement concerning the death of the Pope. He repeatedly expressed in conversation his deep personal regret over the death of the Pope.

Bishop Rooker and Doctor Marchetti also expressed profound sorrow and in response to repeated questions Bishop Rooker gave out the following statement:

"What is there to say? The Pope is dead. The church boasts a long line of illustrious Pontiffs. Leo XIII will ever stand in their foremost rank. His reign has been a wonderful one. He assumed the pontificate at a most critical moment. He leaves it to his successor without a single loss and with great gain. He has held the most terrible stewardship that can be entrusted to a human being. He has stood for more than a quarter of a century before the world as the vicar of the Savior and of mankind."

"He has finished the great work. He must have found his supreme joy when he heard his Master say: 'Well done, good and faithful servant; enter into the joy of the Lord.'"

The Bishops of the Catholic Church will celebrate pontifical mass for the repose of the soul of the Pope in the cathedrals of their respective dioceses and the funeral masses will be said in all Catholic churches. Mgr. Falconio will probably celebrate pontifical mass in one of the Catholic churches of Washington.

After the interment of the Pope prayers will be held in the Catholic churches asking that divine guidance may attend the labors of the consistory in their election of a successor to Leo XIII.

On the same day the solemn obsequies of the Pope take place in Rome, a solemn pontifical mass of requiem will be sung in the old Cathedral at Second and Walnut streets.

Bishop Glennon has ordered it and says that no effort will be spared to make it an event worthy of the incident that inspires it.

The Bishop will be the celebrant of the mass. The other officers will be some of the clergymen of the local Catholic clergy. In addition, the mass the office for the dead will be said.

Bishop Glennon will consult with the pastors to-day and committees will be appointed to make the arrangements.

A sermon will be preached and it is possible that the Bishop will deliver it, although that has not been decided.

The music will be in charge of the Cathedral organist and will be the finest that can be prepared on short notice.

Because of the difference between Rome and St. Louis time the local ceremony cannot take place simultaneously with the ceremony in the Vatican and St. Peter's. Pontifical high mass is said in Rome not often since Bishop Glennon has sung it but once since coming to St. Louis, that being when the council of the Catholic Knights of America was in session here. The celebrant must be a Bishop or Archbishop, as the form differs slightly from that of the regular high mass.

All of the Catholic ministers of the city will be invited to attend and all of the Catholic societies and organizations will be accorded representation. At the meeting to-day the question of reserving special seats for the organizations will be discussed.

In addition to the service at the Cathedral, Bishop Glennon says he may give an ordination for requiem services in all of the individual Catholic churches of the city. Should the order not be given, it is probable that many churches will hold the service of their own accord.

REPORT THAT BULLS HAVE
BEEN FOUND MODIFYING
MANNER OF ELECTING POPE

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Paris, July 20.—(Copyright, 1903.)—The Temps publishes the following from Rome: "I have just received information of the utmost importance should it be verified, but which at the present time it is impossible to establish."

At the death of Leo XIII a certain number of bulls were found which partly changed the form of the conclave. This, in fact, will no longer be a conclave, properly speaking, the conclave is not wholly restricted as to its movements.

"They will simply assemble twice a day for deliberation and balloting, without being constrained to live in conclave, which is always harrowing for ill and infirm Cardinals."

"They will take an oath each time they leave the Vatican to reveal nothing and not to be influenced by any Government."

"The Pope has a right to modify the method of election, and bulls to that effect are in force until abrogated by a succeeding Pope. Leo XIII, shortly before the death of Pius IX, when he was Camerlengo, made several modifications in the rules governing the conclave, which he is whithering, therefore, that he had planned other modifications more essential and appropriate to modern times."

WHISPERED AT VATICAN
THAT CARDINAL FERRARI
WILL BE ELECTED POPE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Rome, July 20.—(Copyright, 1903.)—In well-informed circles it is whispered that Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, will probably be elected Pope at the next conclave.

Several members of the Sacred College are desirous of electing a Pope who will be in harmony with the modern tendencies of the Christian world. Cardinal Ferrari is a man of force until abrogated by a succeeding Pope. Leo XIII, shortly before the death of Pius IX, when he was Camerlengo, made several modifications in the rules governing the conclave, which he is whithering, therefore, that he had planned other modifications more essential and appropriate to modern times."

Several members of the Sacred College are desirous of electing a Pope who will be in harmony with the modern tendencies of the Christian world. Cardinal Ferrari is a man of force until abrogated by a succeeding Pope. Leo XIII, shortly before the death of Pius IX, when he was Camerlengo, made several modifications in the rules governing the conclave, which he is whithering, therefore, that he had planned other modifications more essential and appropriate to modern times."

Several members of the Sacred College are desirous of electing a Pope who will be in harmony with the modern tendencies of the Christian world. Cardinal Ferrari is a man of force until abrogated by a succeeding Pope. Leo XIII, shortly before the death of Pius IX, when he was Camerlengo, made several modifications in the rules governing the conclave, which he is whithering, therefore, that he had planned other modifications more essential and appropriate to modern times."

Several members of the Sacred College are desirous of electing a Pope who will be in harmony with the modern tendencies of the Christian world. Cardinal Ferrari is a man of force until abrogated by a succeeding Pope. Leo XIII, shortly before the death of Pius IX, when he was Camerlengo, made several modifications in the rules governing the conclave, which he is whithering, therefore, that he had planned other modifications more essential and appropriate to modern times."

Several members of the Sacred College are desirous of electing a Pope who will be in harmony with the modern tendencies of the Christian world. Cardinal Ferrari is a man of force until abrogated by a succeeding Pope. Leo XIII, shortly before the death of Pius IX, when he was Camerlengo, made several modifications in the rules governing the conclave, which he is whithering, therefore, that he had planned other modifications more essential and appropriate to modern times."

Several members of the Sacred College are desirous of electing a Pope who will be in harmony with the modern tendencies of the Christian world. Cardinal Ferrari is a man of force until abrogated by a succeeding Pope. Leo XIII, shortly before the death of Pius IX, when he was Camerlengo, made several modifications in the rules governing the conclave, which he is whithering, therefore, that he had planned other modifications more essential and appropriate to modern times."

Several members of the Sacred College are desirous of electing a Pope